

**STRATEGY TO FILTER AND BLOCKING TRAFFIC CREATE  
BY ANTI-CENSORSHIP SOFTWARE IN LOCAL AREA  
NETWORK**

A thesis submitted to the Graduate School in partial  
fulfillment of the requirement for the degree  
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By

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2010



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## **ABSTRACT**

Anti-censorship software originally develop to fight internet censorship in China. The anti-censorship software such as Ultrasurf, Freegate, Gpass, GTunnel and FirePhoenix are become popular for the user who used the internet for thier own's purpose and disobey the policies. Since it is widely use by users in organisation local area network to bypass firewall policies, it become a threat to LAN organization. Hence, it cause a problem for network administrator who manage the internet utilisation and enforcing internet policies. For an organisation, uncontrolled internet usage lead the opened system vulnerability to viruses, backdoor, non-productivity activities and slow internet connection. Thus, this studies proposed strategies to filter and blocking traffic create by anti-censorship software in LAN. Method used in this project is "design computer security experiment". Therefore, this project will guide the network administrator to control internet utilisation, protect organisation LAN and carried out implementation of the internal organization's internet policies.

## **ABSTRAK**

Perisian anti-penapisan dibangunkan bagi menyekat proses penapisan internet yang dijalankan di China. Perisian anti-penapisan tersebut adalah seperti UltraSurf, FreeGate, GPass, GTunnel dan FirePhoenix menjadi terkenal kepada pengguna yang menggunakan internet bagi kegunaan mereka sendiri dan juga tidak mematuhi polisi internet. Semenjak itu, perisian ini mula digunakan secara meluas oleh pengguna sistem rangkaian dalaman “LAN” dalam sebuah organisasi untuk menembusi polisi “Firewall”. Hal ini menjadi ancaman kepada pihak yang mentabir polisi internet dalam sesebuah “LAN” dan juga kepada penggunaan internet biasa. Bagi sesebuah organisasi keadaan yang tidak terkawal ini menyebabkan sistem rangkaian dalaman terdedah kepada ancaman virus, “backdoor”, aktiviti tidak produktif dan memperlahankan kelajuan rangkaian itu sendiri. Oleh itu, tujuan penyelidikan ini dibangunkan untuk mewujudkan strategi untuk menapis dan mengekang aktiviti anti penapisan yang berleluasa di dalam sistem rangkaian dalaman “LAN”. Projek ini dijalankan menggunakan metodologi “design computer security experiment”. Oleh yang demikian, tujuan projek ini dijalankan bagi membantu pentabir sistem rangkaian, untuk mengawal kepenggunaan internet, melindungi dan membenarkan pelaksanaan polisi internet di dalam sesebuah organisasi dipatuhi.

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## Table Of Content

PERMISSION TO USE.....	i
ABSTRACT .....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	viii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	ix
 CHAPTER 1.....	- 1 -
INTRODUCTION .....	- 1 -
1.1 Overview .....	- 1 -
1.2 Problem Statement.....	- 3 -
1.3 Research Question .....	- 3 -
1.4 Research Objectives.....	- 4 -
1.5 Scope and Limitation .....	- 4 -
1.6 Research Method .....	- 6 -
1.7 Significant Of The Study.....	- 7 -
1.8 Overview of the project.....	- 7 -
1.9 Conclusion.....	- 7 -
 CHAPTER 2.....	- 8 -
LITERATURE REVIEW .....	- 8 -
2.1 Fundamental Of Anti-Censorship Software .....	- 8 -
2.2 About Ultrasurf.....	- 10 -
2.3 Why Ultrasurf Difficult To Detect.....	- 12 -
2.4 Any Firewall Able To Block Ultrasurf .....	- 12 -
2.5 Conclusion.....	- 13 -
 CHAPTER 3.....	- 14 -
RESEARCH DESIGN.....	- 14 -
3.1 Methodology.....	- 14 -
3.2 Form Hypothesis.....	- 16 -
3.3 Perform Experimentation And Collect Data. ....	- 18 -
3.4 Analyze Data. ....	- 23 -
3.5 Interpreter and Draw conclusion.....	- 26 -



3.6 Conclusion Based On The Experiment. ....	- 26 -
3.7 Propose Strategy .....	- 26 -
3.8 Validate The Hypothesis .....	- 30 -
3.9 Conclusion.....	- 32 -
CHAPTER 4.....	- 33 -
EXPERIMENTAL RESULT .....	- 33 -
4.1 Phase Form Hypothesis. ....	- 33 -
4.2 Phase Performed The Experiment And Collecting Data.....	- 33 -
4.3 Phase For Analyzed The Data: .....	- 34 -
4.4 Phase For Interpret The Data And Draw The Conclusion. ....	- 34 -
4.5 Phase For Propose Strategies:.....	- 34 -
4.6 Phase For Validated The Hypothesis: .....	- 34 -
4.7 Conclusion.....	- 34 -
CHAPTER 5.....	- 36 -
CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK .....	- 36 -
5.1 Conclusions .....	- 36 -
5.2 Recommendation and Possible Future Developments.....	- 37 -
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	- 39 -
APPENDIX.....	- 41 -

## **LIST OF TABLES**

1. Table 2.1 : Comparison of anti-censorship software .....	9
2. Table 3.1 : Process of connection and location of Ultrasurf .....	16
3. Table 3.2 : Ability client to access web site.....	22
4. Table 3.3 : Summary of Ultrasurf packet analysis .....	23

## LIST OF FIGURES

1. Figure 1.1 : Anatomy of anti-censorship system.....	2
2. Figure 1.2 : Example of Capture Data.....	5
3. Figure 2 : Wireshark Interface .....	5
4. Figure 2.1 : Level of internet censorship by country .....	11
5. Figure 3.1 : Methodology used in this studies .....	14
6. Figure 3.2 : Web filtering at router (Exp:1) .....	17
7. Figure 3.3 : Web filtering at proxy (Exp:2) .....	18
8. Figure 3.4 : Web filtering at router (Exp:3) .....	18
9. Figure 3.5 : Web filtering at Proxy (Exp:4) .....	19
10. Figure 3.6 : Blocked web site at router .....	20
11. Figure 3.7 : Blocked web site at squid proxy .....	21
12. Figure 3.8 : Able to access web site .....	22
13. Figure 3.9 : Ultrasurf 9.92 connect to internet .....	24
14. Figure 3.10 : Ultrasurf 9.5 connect to internet .....	24
15. Figure 3.11 : Propose strategy diagram .....	26
16. Figure 3.12 : squid.conf .....	27
17. Figure 3.13 : blacklist_domain.acl .....	28
18. Figure 3.14 : blacklist_domains_contain.acl .....	28
19. Figure 3.16 : Ultrasurf 9.4 Vs Proposed strategy .....	29
20. Figure 3.17 : Ultrasurf 9.5 Vs Proposed strategy .....	30
21. Figure 3.18 : Ultrasurf 9.92 vs Proposed strategy .....	30
22. Figure 5.1 : Router, Firewall and Proxy In a Box .....	35
23. Figure 5.2 : Independent Proxy .....	36

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Overview

Computer technologies are changing rapidly. In the organization of LAN, to prevent users from accessing restricted web site and conduct activities such as downloading movie and accessing pornography web site has become a common internet policy. A war between network users and network administrator is never ending. Users will find a way or strategies to bypass firewall and network administrator will find a way to block and implement internet policy to protect LAN. Referring to (Aycock & Maurushat, 2008), “by using anti-censorship client software user are able to bypass firewall in LAN”. There many choices of anti-censorship software in the market. According the Global Internet Freedom Consortium (GIFC, 2010), some example of Anti-censorship software are Ultrasurf, Freegate, Gpass, GTunnel and FirePhoenix. Internet censorship is a common practice among organization now days. According to Wikipedia (2010), censorship has define as “the use of state or group power to control freedom of expression, such as passing laws to prevent media from being published, propagated and access.” However, for this studies censorship is define as “The use of group power to control freedom of accessing web services”. In organization, task to implement internet censorship is given to network administrator.

Network administrator need to monitor and control internet activities for the benefit of organization. In organization if users used anti-censorship software they can bypass an organization firewall. Network administrator should block users that had been used anti-censorship software from bypass firewall and access internet restricted website. Ensuring the users were not be able to access restricted web site via anti-censorship software, required a system. The system functionally able to do traffic analysis and need to be execute at firewall level. Thus, the firewall is functionally to reject traffic requests from client that was using anti-censorship software while surfed. According to Becchi & Crowley, (2007), “firewalls with Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) capabilities are able to block traffic request from anti-censorship software”. Somehow to have

The contents of  
the thesis is for  
internal user  
only

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